

The Democratic Standard.

DEVOTED TO THE SUPPORT OF THE CONSTITUTION AND LAWS—THE DIFFUSION OF GENERAL INTELLIGENCE—AND THE REFORM OF ALL POLITICAL ABUSES.

BY D. P. PALMER.

GEORGETOWN, O., THURSDAY, AUGUST 20, 1840.

NEW SERIES.—VOL. I. NO. 3.

TERMS OF THE STANDARD.

For one year, in advance, \$2 00
Within the year, 3 00
At the expiration of the year, 3 00
No paper will be discontinued, (unless at the option of the publisher), until all arrearages are paid.

PRICES OF ADVERTISING.

1 square (12 lines) three insertions, \$1 00
For each subsequent insertion, 25
For six months, 5 00
For twelve months, 10 00
Longer advertisements will be charged in the same proportion.

All orders for advertising or job-work must be accompanied with the cash, except from persons who have open accounts with the office.

Office in the south end of the Market Building.

REMARKS OF THE HON. N. P. TALLMADGE!

In the Republican Legislative meeting, on moving the adoption of the resolution, expressing the sentiments of the Representatives of the Democracy of N. Y. in relation to the rejection of Mr. Van Buren's nomination.

Mr. President: The resolutions which I have had the honor to submit for the consideration of this meeting, but faintly express the indignant feelings which pervade this whole community. The rejection by the Senate of the United States, of Martin Van Buren, as Minister Plenipotentiary to Great Britain, is an event unparalleled in the history of our Government. Wherever the news has reached, the public indignation has been manifested, by the spontaneous assemblage of the people, who have pronounced, in the severest terms, their condemnation upon the authors of their daring outrage.—The manifestations of public sentiment, on this subject, will continue to be made, as the information spreads through this widely extended State.

Amidst these demonstrations of the people's will, we, their representatives, cannot fail to respond to the popular voice, and to express our sentiments at his unequalled insult offered to the honor of our State. In doing this, let it not be embarrassed by the measured language in which they shall be conveyed. Those who have had neither regard for their country, nor respect for themselves, can claim from us no other language, than that which is best suited to the occasion. The people of this State and of this Union have heretofore looked with becoming reverence on the Senate of the United States—they have viewed it as the most dignified body under the Government. By its recent transactions it has descended from that high elevation. It is degraded, in the eyes of the nation, and the nation in the eyes of the world.—When men deliberately convert the Senate chamber into an arena and themselves consent to become political gladiators, it is high time that the people know the character of their servants, and the manner in which the public interests are sacrificed to promote their own private views. It is high time that the unholy combination to disgrace or destroy a distinguished individual should be exposed to public scorn and detestation, and that the hypocritical pretence of a nice and sensitive regard for the honor of the nation, should give place to the real causes of the outrage—an unnatural alliance for the promotion of personal and political objects.

Who, let me ask, is this distinguished individual whom these political aspirants have thus attempted to disgrace and destroy? He is well known to us all. The people of this State are familiar with his name, and with the services he has rendered to his country. His reputation is dear to them, and they will be the last to suffer it to be tarnished by foul aspersions, however high or however low their origin. He is literally one of the people. He is not of that class which in the early stages of the Government, were denominated "the rich and well born"—an odious distinction which has been attempted to be preserved to the present day, and which has often been claimed, with an air of triumph, on the part of those who have looked with a jealous eye on the success of favored individuals, whom the people have delighted to honor. No, sir, he is of humble origin. He is the artificer of his own fortunes: and often in the course of his political career, has been reproached with the humility of his birth. The pride and wealth of family distinction, has sneered at his advancement, and has attempted to frown into retirement the man, whose native energies rose superior to its own exertions, the attempt has been in vain. It was contrary to the spirit of our free institutions. In this country the road to promotion, in the honors of the Government is open to all. Every individual is free to travel in it; no efforts of the aristocracy shall be suffered to impede his progress. We have all the deepest interest in preserving this principle inviolate, and of cherishing the fair fame of those who have unaided and alone, worked their own way to distinction. Once suffer such a proscription, and the youthful aspirations of our own children may here-

after be stifled by this overgrown and overbearing aristocracy. As we value the future welfare and success of our own sons in life, let us rally round the man who has been the pioneer in the people's cause, and teach the enemies of equal rights, that

"Honor and shame from no condition rise;
Act well your part, there all the honor lies."

What, sir, is the history of this persecuted statesman? When he attained to manhood, he was found engaged in the arduous duties of an honorable profession, and successfully combatting, with veterans at the bar, for those honors and distinctions which are the results of unwearied industry and perseverance, and the rewards of talent and genius. His brilliant efforts soon acquired for him a reputation which placed him beyond the reach of even envy, and advanced him to the high and honorable station of Attorney General of this State. He discharged the duties of his station with equal credit to himself and to the Government. No man made farther progress in legal attainments. The late Mr. Henry, who held the highest rank in his profession, was proud to call him his friend, and to accord to him an equal standing with himself, amongst that host of giant minds by which the bench and the bar were then adorned.

The war in 1812, between the United States and Great Britain, found him in the Senate of this State. It was here that his talents shone most conspicuously. Beset by foes without and enemies within, the country presented to the eye of the patriot a most gloomy prospect. Unaided or but partially aided by the General Government, we were called upon to provide the means to repel the invader, both by sea and by land. The patriotic Tompkins was then at the head of this State; and with an eye that never slept, and a zeal that never tired, he devoted himself to the service of his country. No man rendered him more efficient aid than Mr. Van Buren. In yonder Senate chamber, his eloquence was often heard in favor of providing means and "ranting supplies to carry on the war. To feed and clothe our half clad soldiery: while some of his present persecutors were openly rejoicing at the defeat of our arms, and secretly imploring success on those of the enemy.

"After the close of the war; and when peace was once more restored to our distracted country, you at length see him, in the Convention to revise the Constitution. Here he was again surrounded by the collected wisdom and talent of the State—a constellation of genius, in which none appeared more brilliant than himself. Here it was that he contended against the aristocracy of the land, in favor of the people in the extension of the right of suffrage. Here it was that with others of the democratic school, he prevailed over those who were unwilling to entrust more power to the people, and happily established the principle, that in a government like ours, the people are capable of governing themselves.

We next behold him in the Senate of the United States, that dignified body which was adopted by his presence, and which has been degraded in his absence. Here he scarcely found an equal, and acknowledges no superior. No man discussed with more ability the important subjects that came before them. With a thorough knowledge of the history of the Government, and its various relations, he grasped all matters with a force and comprehension which astonished, whilst it commanded the admiration of all who witnessed his giant efforts. His speech on the judiciary will be remembered as long as the judicial department of the Government shall exist, and his splendid effort in favor of the surviving officers and soldiers of the revolution will not be forgotten as long as the Almighty spares the honored remnant of that heroic race, and whilst their descendants cherish the principles of their immortal sires. Here he maintained the true principles of the Constitution, and the long established practice of the Government to permit the President to choose his own cabinet—his confidential advisers—and to select his own agents—the foreign ministers—to conduct our negotiations at foreign courts—and to hold him responsible for the acts of the Administration. It was at this period that the nomination of Henry Clay, by President Adams, came before the Senate for their consideration. Mr. Clay secured Mr. Adams' election as President, when the question came before the House of Representatives, of which Mr. Clay was a conspicuous member. It was well known throughout the country, that they had been bitter rivals during the Presidential canvass, and it will not soon be forgotten, that during this period such was their bitterness that each threatened to expose the other, and thus satisfy the people that neither was worthy of the suffrage or confidence of the nation. No sooner was the election determined, and Mr. Adams declared President, than he nominated Mr. Clay, his former bitter

enemy and rival, to the high and responsible office of Secretary of State. It is not for me to say that there was any thing improper in this nomination. But it was at the time publicly alleged, and by a great portion of the people believed, that it was the result of a corrupt bargain between them. Such was the public indignation on the subject, that the Senate of the United States, and Mr. Van Buren in particular, as the most prominent member of it, would have been fully justified by the people in rejecting that nomination. But true to the spirit of the Constitution and the usage of the Government he declined to interpose objections, and voted for the confirmation. Mr. Clay is now a member of that Senate, and is one of that desperate triumvirate who caused Mr. Van Buren's rejection.

From this high and exalted station, rendered still higher and more exalted by his integrity and his talents, Mr. Van Buren was called by the democracy of New York, to preside, as Chief Magistrate, over the destinies of his native State. His Executive career was short but brilliant. He rose to that eminence, soon after the setting of that splendid luminary that preceded him, and was surrounded by the light that still lingered on his path.—None but the talents of the highest order could have been brought into such palpable comparison, without suffering by the contrast. But it is no disparagement to his distinguished predecessor to say, that Mr. Van Buren fully sustained the high character of the station, which his genius and attainments had imparted to it.

From this place he was soon called by General Jackson, on assuming the administration of the General Government, to the honorable and responsible office of Secretary of State. But he left the impress of his genius upon our local institutions, and gave to our banking system a safety and security which cannot but be felt by generations yet to come. It was at the seat of the National Government, in his new situation that he was destined to add to a reputation already beyond the reach of envy, or of rival ambition. He was now seen moving in a more extended sphere. He seemed to grasp as by intuition, the whole range both of the domestic and foreign relations of the country; and it may with truth be said, that from the days of Jefferson to the present time, the arduous duties of that department were never discharged with more distinguished ability than by him. Our foreign negotiations, which had lingered and languished under the preceding administration, were revived and invigorated by the "master spirit" which now directed, under the guidance of an upright and single minded President, the affairs of the nation. That miserable system of diplomacy, the offspring of intrigue and corruption in foreign courts, now gave place to plain and manly dealing. That which others had attempted to accomplish by indirection, was now accomplished by proceeding directly to the object in view. The claims of our citizens of foreign Governments had, before this, been suffered to linger along till those citizens had almost relinquished in despair, the hope of ever bringing them to a successful termination. No sooner did he assume the direction of them, than their hopes revived, and in a short period they had the proud satisfaction to see their rights asserted and their claims allowed in a manner surpassing their most sanguine expectations.—The prompt settlement of our differences with Denmark and Brazil, evinces the energy which had thus been infused into the State department.—France, too, that had so long withstood our demands for redress, for spoils on our commerce under another dynasty, now yielded to the reasonableness of their claims, when presented in the plain and simple garb of truth and justice.—The amount which our Government obtained far exceeded the hopes of the claimants themselves, and far exceeded the amount at which our Minister at the French court, under the preceding administration had been authorized to settle. Under Mr. Van Buren's auspices too, a treaty with the sublime Porte was concluded, by which our commerce is extended to places where it never reached before. The American flag which had been fanned by every breeze in almost every sea, is now proudly waving in ports where it was previously unknown. Our vessels now float on the sea of Marmora, and spread their broad canvass on the dark waters of the Euxine.

Not to weary you, sir, with the repetition of what is well known to all who hear me, I pass over many questions between us and foreign Governments, which received the prompt attention of the Secretary, and the President under whom he acted, and which were adjusted during his continuance in office, or which were in a successful train of adjustment.

I come, now, sir, to our relations with Great Britain, in reference to which, his instructions to Mr. McLane, our late

minister at the Court of St. James, have been called in question; and have been made the pretended groundwork of his rejection. For years, Messrs. Adams and Clay had been endeavoring to secure the trade of the West Indies; but, by their overmanagement and diplomatic arts, they had utterly failed to accomplish this great object, so important to the commercial interests of the country.—They had superciliously refused fair and honorable propositions from the British Government. And it was not until that Government, disgusted with their chicanery, declined all further negotiation, that they were compelled to abandon their vain pretensions, and humbly ask the very privileges which had once been offered and declined. Our late minister, Mr. Gallatin, was instructed by Mr. Clay, then Secretary of State, to accede to the former proposition of the British Government. But, that Government, tired of such a vacillating, time-serving policy, rigidly adhered to its former stand, and would not even entertain the negotiation. It was for this, among other reasons, that the preceding administration was hurled from power by an indignant people, and Gen. Jackson placed at the head of the Government. On entering upon the duties of his office, Mr. Van Buren forthwith set about recovering this important branch of trade, which had been lost by Mr. Clay.—With characteristic frankness he met the question. He commenced the negotiation in a plain business like manner, as if he meant what he said, and said what he meant. Unacquainted with the dissimulation, and despising the hypocrisy of courts, like an honest farmer, in making a bargain, he came right to the point. In respectful and proper terms he told the British Government what he wished and what he would do.—In his instructions to Mr. McLane, he said it was not necessary to "enter into a particular defence of the omission on the part of the United States, seasonably to embrace the offer of the direct trade made by Great Britain in the year 1825, and to which allusion has so frequently been made. Whether it be a subject more of regret than of censure, it ought to be enough that the claims advanced in justification of it have since been abandoned by those who made them—have received no sanction from the people of the United States; and that they are now arrived." What else could he say? What less could he say, to satisfy that Government that, when we were asking them to open a negotiation which our own folly had closed, we did not intend again to trifle with them as they had been trifled with before?—This frankness on our part was met by a corresponding frankness on theirs. The result is known to the American people. The country has been vastly benefited by the success of this negotiation. The Senate of the United States has confirmed the arrangement by which these benefits were obtained—has confirmed the nomination of Mr. McLane as Secretary of the Treasury, who was the negotiator in this matter, with discretionary power, under the instructions of Mr. Van Buren; and yet, unparalleled injustice! has rejected the nomination of the man through whose instrumentalities, and under whose direction these advantages were secured!

We are told the wounded honor of the country required this sacrifice; and garbled extracts from Mr. Van Buren's instructions, and misstatements of facts are put forth to the community as a justification of this outrage upon the feelings of the people, and upon the character of the nation. If time permitted me to go into a detailed history of this whole transaction, I would tear from these vain pretenses the "tattered mantle of hypocrisy" that has been interposed to cover them. They talk of the wounded honor of the country! How comes it, that this nice sense of national honor has just been roused? Where has it slept for two years past? In 1839, a copy of these very instructions, about which so much is said, together with the communications which passed between Mr. McLane and the British Government, was submitted to both Houses of Congress—this very Senate then added its sanction to these instructions, by passing an act authorizing the President to accept the "trade" and to open the ports, pursuant to the terms offered by the instructions, and in the manner in which they had been executed.—Why did not these patriots then speak out?—Why slumber upon this humiliating attempt to propitiate, in the language of Mr. Clay, "the favor of the British King?" Where then was Mr. Webster's sense of duty? Why did he not then set upon these instructions his "mark of disapprobation?" No sir, it is an afterthought, disguise it as they will, they cannot give it credence. They did not then anticipate that Mr. Van Buren would retire from the Department of State, and accept a mission to that court, where his fame has already preceded him. They did not then anticipate the opportunity to wreak their vengeance on

a man, whose only fault was the possession of talents inferior to none, and the prospect of promotion superior to all.—Regardless alike of private reputation and of public interest, they have recalled a minister from a foreign court, whose character is above reproach, and whose life has been devoted to the public service—whose mission was one of the most delicate and responsible nature—and the interruption of which may eventually lead to the most embarrassing relations between the two governments.—I mean the right of search and the improvement of seamen. This claim on the part of Great Britain, was one of the causes of the late war. And although in that contest the national honor was sustained both on the ocean and on the land; yet this cause of difference was left unsettled by the negotiators at Ghent, and still remains an open question, either for amicable adjustment, or for future controversy. The President desirous of establishing the most pacific relations with Great Britain, and of fixing the peace of this country on the firmest basis, selected Mr. Van Buren as the man, of all others, the best calculated to effect this grand object. No one possessed in a more eminent degree, the qualifications for such a place. No one knew better how to broach so delicate a subject. His negotiation, however, is broken off by an act of the most aggravated and wanton character, and the great and paramount interests of the nation put in jeopardy to gratify the personal malice of political rivals.

MILLEDGEVILLE CORRESPONDENCE.

WASHINGTON, June 12, 1840.

To Col. Wm. A. Tensile, and others, comprising the Committee of Invitation, &c.

Gentlemen: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of invitation, to unite with those who are opposed to the election of Gen. Harrison to the Presidency, in the celebration of the anniversary of American Independence, on the 4th of July next, in the city of Milledgeville. It is my earnest desire to participate with you on the occasion referred to: for none, I presume, will be present who more ardently desire the defeat of General Harrison and his whig combination than myself. Therefore, if I am not with you, it will be because duty demands my presence at my post here.—Upon the issue of the political contest now pending before the country, the most vital principles are suspended. In the present contest, Gen. Harrison is the representative of the principles of the federal aristocracy of the country.—Mr. Van Buren is the representative of the Democracy.

Fellow-citizens, you have cause for joy and gratulation, when you reflect on the value and importance of the objects for which you are contending. You can appeal to the purity of your intentions, and take courage from the success which has hitherto crowned your exertions in the cause of liberty and equal political rights. Our principles are the principles of humanity, for genuine democracy is based on benevolence, equal rights, equal laws, and unceasing regard for the public good. If we persevere in the true doctrines and principles of our political faith—we have but commenced our political journey—the promised land lies before us, where blessings are in store for our children and children's children for perpetual generations.

The march of democracy is onward, and we have a host of enemies to contend with and overcome. The aristocratic spirit is abroad in our land, and is the natural ally of wealth; these two, when united, possess great influence and power over public opinion. Hence it is that our laws are too often shaped to suit the interest and convenience of this combined force. It requires, my friends, the co-operation of wisdom, vigilance, and zeal, to resist successfully, the force with which we have to contend, in the present political struggle. Our good principles, like those of the Christian religion, are somewhat perverted to the vile purposes of deception, fraud, personal aggrandizement and oppression. In politics, as well as in religion, you will find hypocrites and wolves in sheep's clothing, slaves of avarice, worshippers of mammon, despisers of humanity, mercy, honesty, integrity and justice. I regret that truth urges me to say, that our own beloved country, at the present day, abounds in vile pretenders, who, under the cloak of democracy and equal rights, are leagued with monopoly and federalism, and are struggling to change the fundamental principles of our glorious republican system.—Professed friends, such as I have described, are more to be dreaded than the whole army of open and avowed enemies to our political principles.

These false friends to free government, have retarded every salutary measure of reform proposed and urged by Jefferson, Jackson and Van Buren, more than an army of open enemies could have done.—

Our present struggle to restore to the people a sound constitutional currency in gold and silver and its equivalent, in lieu of a depreciated paper circulation, issued by irresponsible corporations, is the great and mortal offence with which we stand charged before the country. The object and the end of all these corporations, which have entered the field of politics, is to take from labor a great portion of its hard and honest earnings, for the sole benefit of these corporations, and thus, in the language of General Jackson, "make the rich richer and the poor poorer." The bills of credit, promises to pay, are mis-called money, and thus made to destroy the standard of value; to first raise and then depress the price of property and produce, and thus to ruin the people by the constant fluctuation of the prices of all they possess.

The effect of the course of these banking institutions is at the foundation of all the extravagant speculations, stock gambling, and every other species of moneyed fraud.

These irresponsible corporations have already taken the control of all our cities, towns and villages—and they are now abstracting from the people a great portion of their honest labor. Do you ask how? I reply, the banks are drawing an immediate interest from the people upon their promises to pay, while, on the other hand, the people have to pay interest upon all the promises which they make to the banks. Therefore the banks have an income in direct proportion to their indebtedness. Under a continuance of this system, the people will, with fearful rapidity, become the mere tenants of combined corporations.

But what is still worse, immeasurably worse, these corporations, these Shylocks, are rapidly obtaining the ascendancy in all legislative bodies, State and Federal; and in the name of democracy and free government, we find them engaged in the halls of legislation in fastening the shackles of a moneyed despotism upon their confiding constituents.

Under this view of the subject, let me advise that we arise from our lethargy, and, in the majesty of sovereign strength, with our mighty effort, snap asunder the bands which are being fastened upon ourselves and our posterity. Our remedy is at the ballot box. Let us put down the bank party in politics—let us re-elect Van Buren—let us select for all offices our most faithful and capable men, genuine democrats, not by mere profession, but by steady and uniform practice.

My friends, you are contending for the noblest objects—for the practical development of those principles, purchased with the blood of our fathers, and guaranteed to us in our written Constitution.

Onward, then, in the way you are going, and all the measures for which you contend will ere long be consummated. The purity of your principles and measures is so obvious and plain that even aristocrats and federalists attempt your destruction, by stealing your names, and fighting you under your own banner.

We are fighting a faction made up of every thing, except honest politicians; embracing in its ranks federalists, abolitionists, antimasons, disappointed office seekers, broken-down partisans, all united under the common name of whigs. Yet, to deceive, they sometimes assume our names, and call themselves republicans and democrats. Yes, they sometimes go further, and even affect to steal your measures and use your words, in order to favor their selfish designs, and cheat you out of your votes.

I offer you, in conclusion, the following sentiment.

The true democratic principle,—which is unalloyed-virtue, a pure religion,—"rendering unto Caesar the things that are Caesar's," and "doing unto others as you would have them do unto you." If such democracy could be practiced in its purity, it would secure peace on earth and good will towards man.

Your friend and fellow-citizen,
WILSON LUMPKIN.

ORIGINAL JACKSON MEN.

The Intelligencer has revived this old cant about "original Jackson men."—Noah, Webb, Wise, Bell, Oole, Ryves, &c. were all "original Jackson men," and we are happy to have got rid of them. The Intelligencer and its mongrel party are welcome to all such Jackson men. Before the second election of General Jackson, there was the same parade about "original Jackson men;" and in Philadelphia they organized a distinct party, and got up meetings. The bitterest of the present Whigs are deserters from the Jackson ranks, for the reason given in the old proverb—one renegade is worse than ten Turks. Mr. Ryves, an original Jackson man, displaced Mr. Tyler in the Senate, in order to vote for the expunging resolution, when Mr. Wise said that "he fell beneath contempt;" yet Mr. Ryves is now a Whig leader and co-operator with Ogle, also an "original Jackson man."—Globe.